

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

VOL. XII—NO. 21

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1950

WHOLE NO. 589

1800 Building Moss Landing PG&E Project

An army of 1,800 men is at work on the Moss Landing powerhouse Pacific Gas and Electric Company is building on the shore of Monterey Bay. The current weekly progress report shows what it takes in manpower to build a \$51,500,000 steam-electric generating plant — 852 electricians, 105 structural iron workers, 194 pipe installers, 233 boiler and steel workers, 95 carpenters, and 823 men of a dozen other crafts. Two-thirds of the working force is employed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, in charge of construction; the remainder are crews of the 20-odd sub-contractors. All are union craftsmen.

The first of three 134,000 horsepower generators of the new plant is scheduled for operation in April, according to T. E. Ward, of Salinas, Coast Valley division manager. When completed the big powerhouse will have an installed capacity of 402,000 horsepower, largest in the company's system.

While work at Moss Landing is being driven rapidly forward, Pacific Gas and Electric Company crews are building the outlet transmission lines which will deliver electric power into its system network. Four steel tower high-voltage lines, 153 miles in aggregate length, are being constructed to carry the 402,000 horsepower of energy from the plant to users throughout Northern and Central California.

First of the transmission lines extends from Moss Landing to Morgan Hill and from there to Sunol in Alameda County where it is to be connected with an existing line to the major power pool substation at Noyark. The line will deliver power to the Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company connection at Morgan Hill and will be joined also with the Morgan Hill-Salinas line. Its length is about 61 miles.

Another major outlet from the Moss Landing plant runs 70 miles to Panoche Substation, a new switching installation near Mendota in Fresno County, to connect with the San Joaquin Valley transmission network. Both lines will be operated at 220,000 volts.

Two "tap" lines, each about 11 miles in length, will carry power at 110,000 volts from the Moss Landing plant for use in the Monterey County area. One extends from Moss Landing and the other to Lagunitas.

Nearly 700 steel towers are being erected in construction of the four transmission lines. Total cost of the four lines and the Panoche Substation is estimated at \$7,800,000.

The Union Button is a badge of competent service and honorable labor relations. Look for it when you buy service.



HIT "JUNGLE STATE" ADVOCATES—National board of Americans For Democratic Action, meeting in Baltimore, assailed James F. Byrnes and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower as having joined "such advocates of the jungle state as Bricker, Byrd and Wherry." Left to right, Al Barkan, director of political activity, Textile Workers-CIO; George Weaver, director of CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Ben F. McLaurin, international representative, AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, chairman Massachusetts ADA.

Monterey Fish Catch Second Only to Pedro

Amount of fish brought to the port of Monterey during 1949 totaled 285,000,000 pounds, with commercial value at \$5,500,000, according to a report by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

The total was second in the entire nation only to San Pedro, the report shows. In 1941 and 1943, Monterey's fish catch led, with San Pedro holding leadership in other years since 1940, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the 1949-50 sardine canning season ended last Sunday without fanfare, although the season was far better than in recent years. Some sardines were brought to Monterey from other ports by truck during the week, namely to the Hovden plant, it was reported.

SALINAS CLC PICKS HOUSING COMMITTEE

At request of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Council at Salinas has named a Housing Committee to study and co-operate with local low-cost housing programs, Council President Carl Lara announced last week.

Named to the committee are John F. Mattos (chairman), Harvey Baldwin, Robert Shinn, Fred Clayton, and Lara. Reports are to be made by the committee at future council meetings.

McDonough Seats Sal. Union Heads

C. T. McDonough, international organizer for culinary and bartender crafts, was in Salinas last Monday to install newly-elected officers of Culinary Alliance 467 and Bartenders 545.

A joint installation ceremony was planned by the two unions and a banquet was scheduled in honor of McDonough and the new officers.

Carpenters 925 Approve Three New Apprentices

Three would-be carpenters in the Salinas area were given the official sanction to become apprentices in the craft last week at a meeting of the Joint Apprentice Training Committee of Carpenters Union 925 and carpenter contractors in Salinas.

The new apprentices have been assigned to jobs already by Harvey Baldwin, business agent of Local 925, it was announced.

Frank Bates and Charles Beasley were named to start their apprentice training under M. & K. Corp., while Dale Green was assigned as apprentice to the F. V. Hampshire firm, Baldwin said.

Two other apprentices who have completed their four years of training under Contractor E. N. Carlson were advanced officially to the status of journeymen by the joint committee. They are Kenneth Boles and George Sorensen.

Three apprentices who have completed three and one-half years under the apprentice program were named to take the journeyman examinations. These men are William Sloan, Wesley Barker and Virgin Fransen, all employed by Pacific Builders, according to Baldwin.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH, NO AWE TO PETERSON

Superstitions about Friday, the 13th, have no standing with Marinus Petersen, well known carpenter and member of Salinas Carpenters Union 925—last Friday he and his wife observed their 40th wedding anniversary.

Bro. Petersen is father of Mrs. Lillian Johnson, office secretary of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas. He has been employed by Pacific Builders and was superintendent of construction on many prominent projects in the Salinas area.

Watch How They Vote!

This year is election year for every member of the U. S. House of Representatives and one-third of the U. S. Senators. In November, we are going to get a chance either to re-elect them or to vote for someone we think will do a better job for us in Washington.

The fact that next Nov. 7 is election day was uppermost in the mind of almost every member of Congress when it was called to order this week. Some members already were talking about an early adjournment so they could get home in time to do plenty of campaigning.

We think every congressman and every senator ought to want to be re-elected. Being a member of the body that makes the laws for the greatest nation on earth is a great honor for any man or woman. Certainly there is nothing wrong with a congressman or a senator wanting to get away and talk things over with the folks at home. We all like to meet our congressman or shake hands with one of our senators. We like to hear their ideas. And more, we like to hear what they have been doing to advance the general welfare of the people of our country while they were in Washington.

Thoughtful citizens don't vote for a man because he has a pleasant smile, because he shook their hand, or kissed their baby—or because they heard him make a speech—even a brief one. Most of us vote for a man or woman on the impression we have of the record he has made in Washington.

HOW DID YOU VOTE?

This year, we are going to want to know what our congressman and our senators did to get Taft-Hartley repealed. We are going to want to know how they voted on raising old age benefits and unemployment insurance. We will want to know what they did to push along federal aid to education, to continue rent control, to provide assistance for home construction for middle-income families, to support the Brannan farm plan that would help so much in lowering the price we pay for food.

When the campaigning starts this year, we are going to want to know what our congressman did this year and last year. We can tell what he will do from what he has done better than from any platform, or promises of what he intends to do next year.

We think most Americans agree that no amount of glad-handing and speech-making just before the election is going to change our minds about a man who has a record of opposing or delaying needed social legislation that would do much good for our country.

The best campaign any congressman or senator can make for re-election is fighting hard to pass social legislation before Congress adjourns.—(The Machinist.)

Painters Take Steps to Boost Trainee School

Adoption of a program to boost the training of apprentices was voted by the Joint Apprentice Committee in the painting industry of Salinas last week through compulsory schooling of trainees.

Sec. Carl Lara of the committee, who is also secretary of Painters' Union 1104, said that too many apprentice painters have been failing to show up for their school program at Salinas Evening School and that the apprentice program was facing serious curtailment unless drastic regulations were adopted.

Henceforth, a careful check on attendance at painting classes will be kept. The first time an apprentice fails to attend, he will receive a warning. The second time, he will lose a day's work and pay. The third time, he will lose a full week of work and pay. The fourth time he skips class, the painting apprentice will be dropped from the program.

Lara said there are not many apprentice painters in the area just now and that the evening school is pressed to hold a class for them. Unless there is full attendance, the evening school class may be discontinued.

State laws make it mandatory that an apprentice go to school two nights a week, Lara added.

Painters' Union 1104 reports that MacIntyre Painting Service of Salinas is rushing the work of painting the new Soledad School. The firm called for six extra men last week in an effort to speed up the project, Union Sec. Carl Lara reported.

Weather Idles Many Laborers

Rainy and cold weather of the past two weeks has been a hard blow for many members of Laborers Union 272 at Salinas, according to Business Agent J. B. McGinley.

Only the laborers on the state prison or PG&E project who have some protection from the weather are working, except for a few lucky enough to have inside work, McGinley explained. Virtually all outdoor work has been curtailed or halted.

The Katzenjammer Kids, Snuffy, Wimpy, and Jiggs join the March of Dimes



EDITORIALS

YEAR OF DECISION

Never before has a more important election year taken place than that of 1950. It can truly be the year of decision for both the state of California and for the law-making body of our national government.

What is involved in the coming elections, both primary and general, is a showdown of the political tendencies that have been striving for mastery during recent years. Back in 1946 anti-labor interests succeeded in electing a Congress that passed the Taft-Hartley bill. This anti-labor law was intended to outlaw organized labor and displace the Wagner bill, which stood for the protection of the members of all labor unions.

In the 1948 presidential election a number of those who voted for the Taft-Hartley law were defeated and in a general way it looked as if the election of majorities by the pro-labor Democrats would reverse matters in the 81st Congress. But there were too many anti-labor Dixiecrats, who lined up against the more liberal pro-labor Democrats from the North, after they were elected. Hence there was no repeal of the Taft-Hartley law in 1949, while a substitute law, which was even worse than the Taft-Hartley law, came within two votes of being adopted by the lower House.

In 1950 a new Congress will again be elected. The lines are being drawn tighter than ever on the issue of electing pro-labor or anti-labor lawmakers in both our national Congress and our state legislatures. That is the issue for 1950.

HOW TO STAY REGISTERED

Any American citizen, who has been a resident of California for one year is entitled to register and vote. The place from which to register is from the address, where he resides or stays and claims as his place of residence. It is not necessary to sleep there every night, or a person may be gone for months at a stretch, still, so long as he has the right to occupy the room or place he claims as his residence whenever he does get back home that is his legal residence from which he may vote at any election by appearing in person at the polling place of his precinct on election day or voting may be done by mail by applying for a ballot from five to twenty days before the date of the election.

All registrations are filed at the court house of each county where a voter claims his residence. The surest and best place to go to register is direct to the court house of the county in which a person resides. Once so registered a person can remain registered the remainder of his life by voting at every election for President of the United States and every election for Governor of California, provided he continues to reside at the same place. If he moves to a new address or fails to vote at any presidential or gubernatorial election the voter must re-register. If your registration for any reason has lapsed be sure to put life in it again by re-registering.

INCREASING NATIONAL DEBT

It is now nearly five years since World War II came to an end. It left our people loaded down with the most staggering national debt of this nation's existence. There has been considerable soothing and assuring talk about reducing the national debt but instead of doing it out of the 40 billion dollars and more that the government has extracted from us each fiscal year since 1945 those entrusted with our money have made ways to spend it all and more. This year we are being told that last year's deficit will be increased this fiscal year on July 1st by from five to six billion dollars.

As financial matters are being managed now with the almost unanimous approval of both Republicans and Democrats in charge of Congress both are bent on spending more than the 40 billion they tax the people for every year. Consequently there can be no reduction of our increasing national debt, which now requires nearly six billion dollars each year to pay the interest, while the interest bill on the national debt keeps getting larger as our deficit grows.

Instead of there being any prospects of our withholding taxes or any other taxes ever getting smaller the present trend is to make them ever larger, which means that we will be paying them the rest of our lives and they will be passed on to our children as unmistakable evidence of how we have mismanaged so as to force them to be born into a land of debt and bondage. Any nation as deep in debt as ours is and which taxes its people over 40 billion dollars should apply at least 15 billion each year to reduction of our national debt.

Bits Of Humor

A party of tourists in Arizona came upon an Indian brave riding a pony while his heavily-burdened squaw walked.

"Why doesn't she ride?" asked one of the tourists.

"Because," replied the brave, "she has no pony."

Two nursemaids were wheeling their charges in the park.

"Are you going to the dance tomorrow night?" asked one.

"No," replied the other. "I would love to go, but, to tell you the truth, I'm afraid to leave the baby with his mother."

The mule was trying the old farmer's patience. Repeatedly, the long-eared animal would start cautiously, take a few steps, and then stop.

A passerby paused to watch the slow process.

"Looks to me," he observed, "as if that mule is balky."

The farmer shook his head.

"No, he's a first-class mule," he replied, "but he's so 'fraid I'll say 'Whoa' an' he won't hear me, that he stops every now an' then to listen."

In the good old days we complained that coffee kept us awake. Now it's the price of coffee that keeps us awake.

"Little Willie wearing his Christmas sashes

Fell into the grate and burned to ashes.

After awhile the room grew quite chilly

'Cause no one wanted to poke up poor Willie."

Foreman (pointing to cigarette-end on floor): "Jones, is this yours?"

Jones (pleasantly): "Not at all, sir. You saw it first."

As a costume for a New Year masquerade ball, our steno's boy friend borrowed one of her sweaters, put it on backward, and went as a camel.

If you want to learn the hula, you'll have to start at the bottom.

Intuition is what tells a woman she is right whether she is or not.

Democracy is a system under which a fellow who didn't vote can spend the rest of the year kicking about the candidates the other fellows elected.

No man is free who is not master of himself.—Epictatus.

"When I began business on my own, I had absolutely nothing but my intelligence."

"That sure was a small beginning!"

First Gal: "I'll have you know I'm going to marry a gentleman and a scholar."

Second Gal: "You can't do that—it's bigamy."

A fanatic is one who can't change his opinion and won't change the subject.

Bride: "I think we should open a new bank account."

Hubby: "Why?"

Bride: "Our old one doesn't have any more money in it."

Father: "Get up, Junior. Do you know what Abraham Lincoln was doing when he was your age?"

Son: "No. But I know what he was doing when he was your age."

"Dad, what has six legs, a brown head, and a body with green and black spots?"

"I give up, son. What?"

"I don't know either, dad, but it's crawling down your neck."

The hardness of lead pencils depends upon the amount of clay used in the graphite that constitutes the so-called lead.

WHAT'S DOING AMONG THE APPRENTICES

This is one of a series of educational articles on the Labor-Management Apprenticeship Program. Others will appear from week to week until the entire series of five articles have appeared.

II. OPERATIONS OF THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM TO DATE

A. Materials published:

1. Carpentry I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
2. Cabinetmaking and Millwork I, workbook, textbook, final examination.
3. Auto Mechanics I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
4. Sheet Metal I, II, III, workbook, textbook, final examination.
5. Machine Shop I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
6. Plumbing and Pipefitting I, workbook, textbook, final examination.
7. Electric Wireman I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
8. Electric Motor Repair I, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
9. Meatcutting I, II, work-

book, final examination.

10. Boilermaking (Railroad) I, workbook, textbook, final examination.

Total, 26 sets of books.

B. Materials in process of preparation at present:

1. Cabinetmaking and Millwork II, workbook, textbook, final examination.
2. Sheet Metal IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
3. Plumbing and Pipefitting II, III, IV, V, workbook, textbook, final examination.
4. Electric Motor Repair II, III, workbook, textbook, final examination.
5. Meatcutting III, workbook, textbook, final examination.
6. Plastering I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
7. Auto Body and Fender I, workbook, textbook, final examination.
8. Molding and Coremaking I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.
9. Radio Repair I, II, III, IV, workbook, textbook, final examination.

Total, 22 sets of books.

C. By June 1950, all the materials listed under "A" and "B" above should be available, making a total of 48 sets of books in 14 different crafts. Apprentices indentured in these 14 major crafts represent about 50 per cent of the total number of indentured apprentices in California. The other 50 per cent is found in the smaller crafts, such as lathing, tilesetting, glazing, shoe repairing, and the like. Many of these crafts have from 50 to 100 apprentices only; yet they have as great a need for instructional materials as do the apprentices who happen to have chosen a larger craft.

D. Materials contemplated for 1950-1951, smaller crafts:

1. Auto Painting.
2. Auto Parts.
3. Baking.
4. Bricklaying.
5. Dental Technician.
6. Electric Lineman.
7. Furniture Upholstering.
8. Office Machine Repair.
9. Photography.
10. Printing.
11. Shoe Repair.
12. Tool and Die making.

Truman Sees Jump Of 300% in Income In Next 50 Years

"In the last 50 years, the income of the average family has increased so greatly that its buying power has doubled. The average hours of work have declined from 60 to 40 a week, while the hourly production of the average worker has tripled. Average wages, allowing for price changes, have increased from about 45 cents an hour to \$1.40 an hour. . . .

"... If our production continues to increase at the same rate as it has increased for the past 50 years, our total national production 50 years from now will be nearly four times as much as it today. Allowing for the expected growth in population, this would mean that the real income of the average family in the year 2000 A.D. would be about three times what it is today."—President Truman in his State of the Union message.

E. Expenditures to Date—Trade and Industrial Education Apprenticeship only:

Fiscal year	Total Spent	Manuscripts, Printing	Income from Sales of Books	Net Cost to State
1945-1946	\$ 4,358			\$ 4,358
1946-1947	52,315	\$ 25,843	\$ 4,831	47,484
1947-1948	99,528	57,476	20,319	79,209
1948-1949	116,466	75,871	39,098	77,369
1949-1950	109,499	57,380	65,000 (Est.)	44,449
Net to date:	382,116	216,570	129,248	252,868
Estimated for				
1950-1951	99,012	50,500	58,000 (Est.)	41,012
Total cost	\$481,128	\$267,070	\$187,243	\$293,880

F. It is significant that when the present (1949-1950) program is completed and all 48 sets of books are available, the net cost to the taxpayers for the development of these training materials for apprentices will be only \$5,268 per set of books.

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

A CALIFORNIA LABOR PRESS PUBLICATION

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro Street, Salinas, California

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.; Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California; Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, Calif.

PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS

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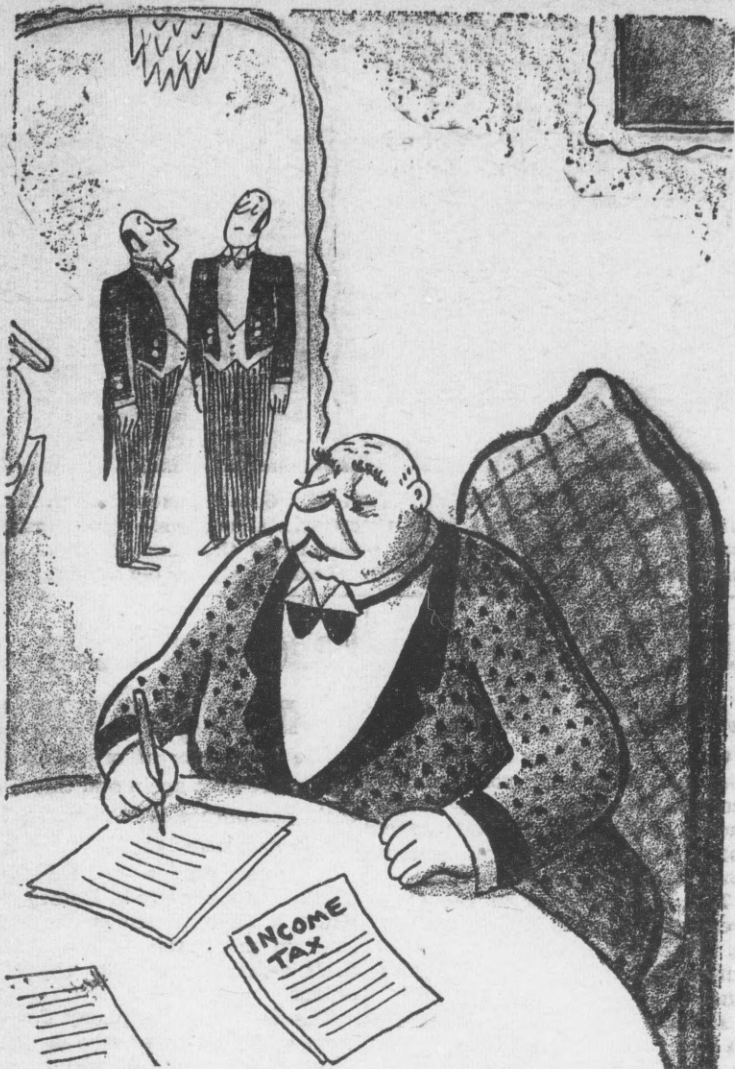
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, 1937, at the Postoffice at Salinas, California, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to P.O. Box 307, Oakland 8, California.

Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS

Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication. The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.



HONEST JOHN—"I hear he's claiming exemptions for all our children, too."

Pat Gorman Pays Off On Santa Clara Bet

Earl A. Moorhead, executive secretary of Butchers Union 506, is a loyal Santa Clara and has a check for \$5.00 to prove it.

When Santa Clara University was signed to meet Kentucky in the Orange Bowl in Florida recently, Moorhead wired a bet challenge to Patrick E. Gorman, international officer of the butchers. Gorman accepted, being a Kentuckian.

Last week, Moorhead received a letter from Gorman with a heading of "Once in a Blue Moon" and reading:

"DEAR EARL:

"I'm bluer than poor old Luna looks on this letterhead and I speak the sentiments of four million broken-hearted Kentuckians. In the heart of the blue grass, under the fine coaching of Paul Bryant, we developed a football team that was one of the few outstanding aggregations throughout the nation. After eighty years of effort, Bryant finally succeeded in landing the Wildcats in the Orange Bowl at Miami. The opponent unfortunately had to be from a college bearing a saint's name—Santa Clara.

"The whole Santa Clara team, according to newspaper reports, spent their time journeying to Miami praying to the Good Saint for victory. The whole crowd of them on Sunday morning went in a body to mass and communion at the Miami Cathedral and believe me, their prayers were answered.

"Has it ever happened before in football with Kentucky on the one-inch line of Santa Clara only to hear the gun indicating the time had run out and the half was over? Kentucky out-played your darned old Californians in every phase of the namely sport. They had more first downs, gained considerable more yardage than your team in bucking the line, and in passing they were supreme.

"You can't beat a football team if Santa Clara and a lot of other good saints in Heaven are on the side of your team from San Jose.

Unions, Prepare for the Primaries-- Join LLPE Now!

For details, write: State Federation of Labor, 402 Flood Building, San Francisco 2, California.

We can beat your football team any day but we can't beat it and God, too.

"My check for \$5.00 made payable as you will note to Mr. E. A. Moorhead is attached hereto. If you have a drink on this victory, I know you will be sportsman enough to offer a toast to those fine kids from the University of Kentucky.

"Very sincerely,
"PATRICK E. GORMAN."

Big A&P Keeps Food Cost High

New York.—U.S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath accused the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. on Jan. 9 of lying to the American people in its nationwide advertising campaign against the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust suit.

The attorney general told a luncheon of the Assn. of Buying Offices he would prefer to argue the Justice Dept. suit against A&P in the courts, but could not remain silent in face of the company's ad campaign. "We cannot have people lied to at the expense of the law," he said.

At a meeting of the American Retail Assn. executives in the same hotel, A&P Vice-Pres. John C. Brennan charged that the Justice Dept. is trying to "eliminate us as a competitive factor, either because they honestly believe that any company this big is dangerous and must be destroyed, or for political reasons, or both."

McGrath hit out at the A&P line that it is being prosecuted because it is "big." "This corporation," he said, "knew it was doing something morally as well as legally wrong when it undersold competition where necessary and made up the losses by overselling where competition was less keen.

"The present suit is to dispossess the A&P of its illegal gains and practices. The company is trying to hold onto its position. We will fight this case to a final conclusion—victory for the government."

New State Fed. Legis. Report

C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, this week released a supplementary report of labor legislation considered during the 1949 general session of the California legislature.

The federation last fall published its "Sacramento Story," which depicted in full the experience of labor with the main economic and social issues of the session.

The supplementary report provides information on selected committee roll calls.

Committee votes are not officially recorded in the California legislature. The report therefore reveals how legislators behave when not under the light of general public scrutiny.

Report copies may be obtained by writing the California League for Political Education, 402 Flood building, San Francisco 2, California.

No Carpenter Jobs in Salinas

No reports have been heard throughout the state that there are plenty of jobs for union carpenters in the Salinas area, but Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Salinas Carpenters' Union 925 issued a statement to spike those reports, pointing out that there are now in excess of 100 carpenters on the waiting list of Local 925.

Bad weather, poor living conditions for transients, lack of housing accommodations, and improbability of work being plentiful for several months or longer make Salinas a poor place for carpenters to come seeking employment, Baldwin added.

Attends Meet

Karl Ozols, business representative of Electrical Workers Union 243 of Salinas, traveled to San Mateo last Saturday to attend a meeting of the Northern California Joint Executive Boards.

Eide Acting Carp. Agent

Tom Eide served as acting business representative for Monterey Carpenters Union 925 last week, pending an election to fill the post at the union's meeting on Monday night of this week. Details of the special appointment were not announced for publication.

Inland Wants to Grab Coast Industry

Washington.—Intl. Assn. of Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes on Jan. 11 blasted an anonymous call for relocation of U.S. industry in the heart of the nation because of cold war jitters as "one of the most dangerous pieces of publicity that has ever come to my attention."

Hayes referred to a brochure mailed to all members of Congress by a group calling itself the Mid-Continent Industrial Council. Entitled "America's Arsenal Belongs Inland," the booklet asserts that the U.S. coastal and border areas are "expendable" and says factories should be relocated between the Rockies and the Allegheny mountains.

Leading government spokesmen here already have said that plant relocation is not a primary defense concern, and no steps have been taken along that line. But individual calamity shriekers have raised the issue, perhaps hoping that a big industrial move might drip lots of heavy gravy.

The use of salt to clear city streets of ice and snow is a growing practice which has at least one serious objection; the wet salt on the underside of automobile fenders and car bodies causes increased rusting.

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Salinas Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office: Cecil Bradford, 896 Bellomy Av., Santa Clara, phone AXminster 6-3625; office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., J. N. Butler, Jr., 416 Monterey St., phone 4-0; Sec.-Treas., N. H. Freeman, 36 W. Alisal St., phone 9782.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec.-Bus. Agt., Al J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633. Pres., Virgil K. Knight, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 1st Monday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Clark Bannert, 1209 1st Ave., phone 2-0720. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtwright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYpress 5-3849. **Hollister-Gilroy Officers:** Pres., Richard Santa, 122 Vine St., Hollister, phone 392; Rec.-Sec., Harold Johnson, Rte. 2, Box 139, Hollister, phone 43F5.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone Sutter 1-2838. **District Vice-President**, Thos. A. Small, office at 306 Seventh Av., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall, Pres., Tom Mill, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716. Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 1422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall. Pres., Floyd Hall; Sec., A. W. Reiger, 411 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 694W; office phone 197.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Herbert Nelson, 32 Paloma St., phone 5187; sec. Mrs. Frank Wenzinger, 146 Alton Rd., phone 2156; Bus. Agt., Mrs. Lewis Ball, 140 Linden St., phone 4603. Office at Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main, phone 9293.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Carl Lara; Sec.-Treas., Garold Miller, office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

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CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meets 2nd Monday at 2:30 p.m. and 4th Monday at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Alan Meeks; Sec., Bertha Boles. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., Louie Vistalli, 664 Terrace St.; Sec.-Treas., Josephine Jones, 674 E. Market, phone 2-0871; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 15th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesdays, Executive Board, 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Alvin Esser, Baldwin Trailer Court, phone 2-3273. Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Karl E. Ozols, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-2886.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesdays, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville Labor Temples, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6933. Main office, 3004 15th St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS & FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO AND MOSS LANDING BAY AREAS—Sec.-Treas., Geo. Issel, office 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif., phone BEacon 5-0852; Asst. Sec., Bill Gray, 16th and Capp St., San Francisco, phone MAket 1-4958; Branch Agt., Ronald Schaeffer, Moss Landing, phone Castroville 6572.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467—Meets 2nd Wednesdays 2 p.m. at Labor Temple. Pres., Bertha A. Boles, phone 6209; Sec., A. J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

LABORERS 272—Meets 2nd Monday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Toro, phone 6777. Bus. Agt., J. B. McGinley, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Bence, Hillby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, phone 9223.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skewes, 1314 2nd Ave., Sec.-Treas., Grace MacRossie, 59-1st Ave., Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 15th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824—Meets 1st Tuesday, Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Norman F. Kephart, 133 Avis Court, Fin. Sec., L. W. Parker, 1429 Wren St., phone Salinas 9494.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 22279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland. Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 2-3102. Sec.-Treas., Jean Johnson, 5463 Claremont Ave., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 3-0720.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., John J. Warburton, 102 1/2 Conley, phone 669. Sec., Peter Greco, 35 Marion, phone 8-1509. Fin. Sec., S. Bus. Rep., Carl Lara, 27A McGinley Way, phone 8544; office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6783.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Nicholas Christer, 502 Lincoln; Sec. and Bus. Agt., C. R. Pendergrass, 210 Dennis, phone 2-1553.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Vice Pres., Oscar Joseph. Fin. Sec., Robt. Grimes. Bus. Agt., John E. Turbow, 49 Pec St., Salinas, phone 2-3654. Office at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 2-3517. Ev. Bd. meets each Wednesday night, 117 Pajaro St.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Elmer W. Gipe, 1236 Circle Dr., phone 6102; Sec., H. C. Schielke, 636 El Camino Real No., phone 7080.

PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Ass'ts. Union)—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard, 950 Colton, Monterey; Sec., R. Meders, 151 Toro Ave., Salinas.

RETAIL CLERKS 839—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Charles Smith, Box 703, Monterey; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Garold F. Miller, 831 Beach St., Salinas, phone 2-3366. Office at 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014. Sec.-Treas., John Murphy, 616 Elm St., Rte. 1, Monterey.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call. Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West St., Salinas; Sec.-Treas., W. P. Karcich, 20 Natividad Rd., Salinas, phone 2-2691.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Firemen's Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Hughes, Spreckels. Sec.-Treas., Robert S. MacRossie, Spreckels, phone 3064. Rec. Sec., Louis Ferreira.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets on call. Sec. Fred Cleason, 70 Robie Road, Corral de Tierra, Salinas, phone 3045.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P.O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

TYPOGRAPHICAL 543—Meets last Sunday of month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., D. R. Harrison. Sec.-Treas., A. C. Davis, 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, phone 9591.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Salinas High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 247 Paloma; Sec., Peeter A. Andrade; Bus. Agt., Wm. G. Kenyon, phone 2-0497. Office, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 5743.

SINK SEAMEN'S BONUS

Los Angeles—Seven U. S. merchant ships were rammed by derelict mines, captured by warships or, in one case, fired upon while "some goof in Congress" almost succeeded in repealing the seamen's bonus law. That was the report by a member of the Seafarers Intl. Union (AFL) from aboard the SS Irene Star.

They Would Crucify Samuel Gompers Today

(State Fed. Release)

The President of the United States addressed the Samuel Gompers Centennial Year dinner last week in Washington, D. C., while the vice president of the nation and more than 1000 men and women jammed the Hotel Statler affair in honor of the founding genius of the American Federation of Labor.

It wasn't always that way. In the time of his prominence Sam Gompers was maligned and despised by the insolent leaders of American capital.

His cause was tolerated, but never accepted by the political charlatans of his era. Their affection was reserved for others—for the men who governed party funds in Wall Street and allied financial centers.

IT SURVIVED ATTACKS

In this hostile environment Gompers established the foundations of the largest free labor organization the world has ever known. He built a movement which survived the villainous attacks of 19th century industrialists and which has become in our time a might instrument for national advance.

The current prototypes of 19th century reaction acknowledge the Gompers contribution. They place him with the heroic figures of American history.

Labor accepts this belated recognition with pride and satisfaction. But labor must repudiate the interpretation of Gompers given the nation in this centennial year by the commercial press.

The controlled press would tell us that Gompers limited the ambitions of labor to wages, hours and conditions of work.

That press would tell that Gompers abhorred the concept of political action by labor.

The press has tailored the memory of Sam Gompers to suit its own economic and political tastes.

WAGES, HOURS, CONDITIONS

However, facts defy this press fiction. Gompers gave legitimate emphasis to the concentration on wages, hours, and conditions of work, because without these essentials there could be no national labor movement.

But Sam Gompers never renounced labor's pursuit of a better life for all. Nor did he ever renounce the idea of political action.

It was Sam Gompers who said: "We must make manifest the fact that we have political power and that we intend to use it; otherwise the ballot will become an impotent weapon." (Report to AFL convention, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 1909.)

STRESSED THE BALLOT

It was Sam Gompers who said: "The vital legislation now required can be more readily secured through education of the public mind and the appeal of its conscience, supplemented by energetic political activity on the part of trade unionists than by any other method." (From Annual Report to AFL convention, Atlantic City, N. J., June, 1919.)

The centennial year of Sam Gompers' birth will be one of test and trial for the movement he founded.

It is therefore imperative that we find inspiration and courage in his warning that political virility is necessary if labor would seek a finer world for all who work.

Labor will honor Sam Gompers best in 1950 by organizing the unorganized and by driving from public life all who would strangle the cause to which he gave his days and years.

EXHAUST THEIR BENEFITS

Washington.—As 1949 drew to a close it appeared, according to Director Robert C. Goodwin of the Bureau of Employment Security that "more than a third of the beneficiaries" of unemployment insurance during the year "would exhaust their benefit rights."



SMALL FARMERS FORGOTTEN—Dr. Gale Johnson and Dr. Theodore W. Schultz telling a joint Congressional economic subcommittee that Congress has by-passed the problems of the small farmers, and that the benefit of farm legislation has been mostly for big scale farmers

LLPE Tells How Congress Voted

Washington—Many congressmen who had otherwise solid voting records in favor of key issues backed by labor, missed the perfect listing because they were absent when the issues came to vote.

This was revealed in the Congressional Scoreboard issued Jan. 11 by Labor's League for Political Action for the guidance of AFL voters.

The score, based on 10 key issues on which record votes were taken in the House and Senate, shows 13 senators with perfect scores and 3 senators who voted against labor's stand on all the listed issues. In the House 58 congressmen voted right on the 10 issues and the vote of 54 was solidly wrong.

The league in issuing the record pointed out: "The voting record is only half the story. Congress has one more session and many more votes to go before the people back home vote their approval or disapproval of the record their congressmen stand on in the 1950 elections."

Senators who received perfect scores included Morse (R., Ore.) and Democrats McMahon (Conn.), Pepper (Fla.), Douglas and Lucas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Murray (Mont.), Green and Leahy (R.I.), Elbert Thomas (Utah), Magnuson (Wash.) and Kilgore and Neely (W. Va.).

The LLPE list of 10 issues in the House included no vote on foreign policy. All were straight trade union issues such as Taft-Hartley repeal, the rules change in the House, rent control, public housing, rural telephones, natural gas control, minimum wage, anti-trust laws and social security. The Senate list included the Atlantic pact as well as two Taft-Hartley votes, the civil rights (filibuster) issue, and similar matters.

There are about 400,000 oil wells in the United States and they produce 4,800,000 barrels daily; the average production per well is therefore about 12 barrels.

Labor Has a Big Monopoly--Poverty

The sloganeers of organized industry are at it again and this time their pet phrase is "Organized labor is a monopoly."

It's a neat phrase—one that slips off the tongue easily at Rotary and Kiwanis Club meetings. It looks good in print, too, to those who don't want to play fair with the unions.

The fact that it's phony doesn't seem to bother those who use it.

But it irks those who know and believe in the labor movement. Among the irked is the Cleveland Union Leader, which goes a bit further than merely saying "phooey!"

"Labor too long has had a monopoly over many things, but surely never a monopoly on members' jobs," says the Union Leader.

"Labor still has a monopoly on all of the ramshackle houses in the slums of our great cities. . . . Labor has a monopoly on the wards of too many unkempt charity hospitals."

Labor, the Union Leader declares, has a monopoly or near-monopoly on inadequate medical treatment, on fear of unemployment, and on "a million 'tin lizzies' that will be paid for in three years if not attached because a few installments cannot be met."

Organized labor, the paper concludes, "is not now, never has been nor ever will be monopolistic."

All of which leads us to conclude: Labor would be most happy for somebody to break the monopolies it has on the bad things our society produces.

And it would be equally happy if somebody would crack down on the business monopolies which stifle competition.

Frisco Record

San Francisco.—Out of 21 strikes in San Francisco in 1949, nine were of either national or out-of-city walkouts and only three resulted from breakdowns in negotiations with employers.

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California Employment Security System

(Excerpts from information bulletin on employment service, unemployment insurance and disability insurance, published by the California Department of Employment).

PART I AND PART II EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Insofar as Electrical Workers are concerned it is not necessary to repeat all the details here, as the employment problems of members of Local Union 6 are handled by the union. It is of course, necessary to use the services of the department from time to time. In as much as good relations exist between the union and the department, members of the union seeking employment through the State Employment Service usually act through Local Union 6 to expedite this purpose. Also the department from time to time avails itself of the services offered by the union, when seeking electrical workers to fill jobs cleared through the State Employment Service. It is hoped that these relations will continue. Any member who may decide to seek the job placement facilities of the C. S. E. S. should first contact the union for assistance in this endeavor.

Originally, the California State Employment Service was established by law, for employment services only, to counteract the private employment agencies which were inefficient and also were unmercifully gouging workers placed through their offices. It was at the insistence of the California State Federation of Labor that the private agencies were regulated by law, also the influence of the Federation was instrumental in establishing the State Department of Employment.

The first and primary function of the C. S. E. S. is to find work for unemployed workers without charge for such services. This is a distinct and valuable service which has done much to minimize the sharp tactics of certain private employment agencies. This service of the C. S. E. S. is an asset to the economy of the State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Later, after the election of the late President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National Social Security Act was passed. The act contained sections designed to assist states to set up Unemployment Insurance protection for workers in states wishing to provide such protection. Subsequently the State of California enacted the State Unemployment Insurance Act, whereby unemployed workers can be compensated for periods of unemployment. The present maximum payment to unemployed workers able to work is \$25 per week for a period of 26 weeks.

The pamphlet states that while this compensation has its value, it is a poor substitute for a job.

DISABILITY INSURANCE

Prior to 1946 workers who became ill or disabled could not draw unemployment insurance as the law then clearly stated that the applicant must be "able, willing and available." Thus, such a person could not draw benefits when ill, even though he had paid in, through compulsory deduction, 1% of his earnings.

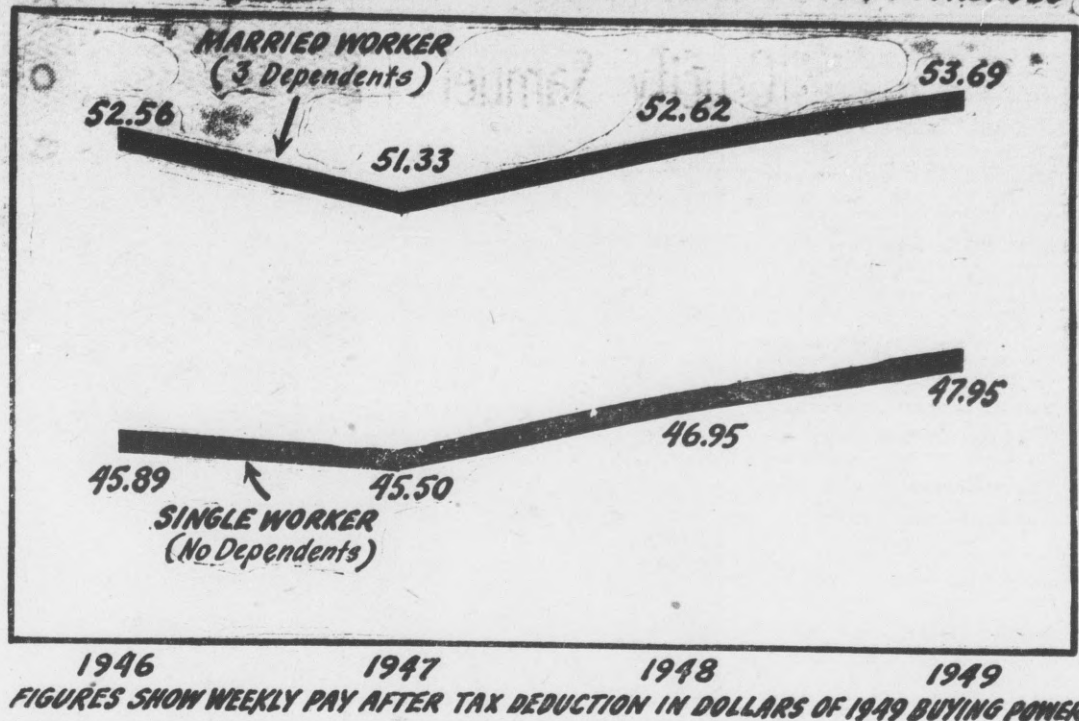
The Shelley Bill corrected this fault by setting up the Disability Unemployment Insurance Fund, by turning the one per cent deducted from employees over to the fund. From this fund workers who are ill or disabled may draw benefits in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Part III of the Department's Publication, which explains the relationship between Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance, will be the next to appear in these columns.

Westinghouse Vote

Pittsburgh.—Six unions opened a battle in a federal courtroom here, with the NLRB as referee, seeking to establish their right to represent big and little segments of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's 70,000 employees in 41 plants across the nation.

BUYING POWER OF FACTORY WORKERS TAKE-HOME PAY INCREASES



Truman Program At a Glance

Washington.—President Truman asked major legislation to achieve many goals favored by the AFL in his annual state of the union message. Following are highlights:

Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.—Replace it with a fair law. Establish a labor extension service.

Social Security.—Expand the program to provide higher benefits and greater coverage.

Health.—Establish a system of medical insurance which will enable all Americans to afford good medical care.

Education.—Provide federal assistance to states for educational purposes.

Housing.—Extend rent controls another year. Assist cooperatives and other non-profit groups to build dwellings which middle-income families can afford.

Resources.—Approve St. Lawrence seaway and power project and the Columbia Valley Administration.

Military.—Continue Selective Service in this country. Support Atlantic defense plans.

Economic.—Keep the European Recovery Program going without "crippling" cuts in funds. Pass pending measures to put into effect the Point Four program of American technical and financial aid to underdeveloped nations. Approve U. S. membership in international trade organization.

Taxes.—"Make some changes in our tax system which will reduce present inequities, stimulate business activity and yield a moderate amount of additional revenue." Specific suggestions will be made shortly.

Business.—"Close the loopholes" in the anti-trust laws so as to bar "monopolistic mergers." Promised proposals to assist small business and encourage new enterprise.

Farm.—Pass the Brannan Plan with its system of production payments; provide mandatory price supports for products which are major sources of farm income and are not adequately covered.

Union Members Say 'No Button, No Tip'

Many officials and members of local unions keep a supply of small "calling cards" on hand, which bear the inscription, "No union button, no tip."

When patronizing local restaurants, it is reported, these have proven to be a very effective means of calling attention to union members of the necessity of wearing union buttons when serving union people.

In general, hard steels are brittle and soft steels are tough; a new steel alloy which is both tough and hard is a complex mixture containing small amounts of silicon, manganese, nickel and molybdenum.

Shady Auto Dealers Hit

Washington.—Buying cars on the installment plan will offer less opportunity for shady dealers to pack their prices when the Federal Trade Commission issues trade practice rules for time car buying, it has been announced here.

The FTC said it will hold open house here Feb. 2 for all auto dealers, manufacturers, financing companies and interested consumers to consider its proposed rules to clean up auto price packing. The FTC invites criticism and suggestions.

Under the FTC proposals, the purchaser of a car must be furnished with an itemized bill showing the cash delivered price, including specified extras, the trade-in allowance, insurance costs, official fees charged, finance charges and schedule of time payments. In other words, he must be told exactly what he is signing up to pay for. The FTC says it intends to outlaw the double price list scheme under which some financiers have been paying kickbacks to car dealers.

Bosses Acknowledge T-H Pushed Interest Of Labor in Politics

Chicago.—What do employers think of labor in politics?

The general tone of businessmen's remarks at a conference here was that labor really is in politics for keeps this time, and it's too bad, but we will have to reckon with it.

The conference was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Merlyn S. Pitzele, labor editor of anti-union Business Week, was a speaker on the panel, "Labor in Politics." His publication, which acknowledged that the Taft-Hartley Act can kill the labor movement, has urged that the law be strengthened.

"The political activities of the unions have been the subject of so many alarms in the past that they have been pretty well discounted by now," said Mr. Pitzele. "But this time it is the real thing. To all practical purposes, the AFL and CIO have achieved unity on the political front, and 1950 has been marked by them as their year of decision."

He said the most profound and far-reaching effect of the Taft-Hartley Act has been "that it has committed the unions to political activity on a scale and at a pace never before approached." (From League Reporter.)

NOTE: The big guns are beginning to sit up and take notice. Let's all back up the LLPE. Send in your \$2 contribution. Let's do our share to help insure a square shake for labor in 1950.

State Is Losing \$9 Million a Month In Federal Funds

With federal funds amounting to \$9,000,000 a month being withheld by the Federal Social Security authorities from California, George H. McLain, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Old Age Pensions, has called upon Gov. Earl Warren to reconvene a special session of the State Legislature and solve this emergency which, according to McLain, would, if not solved, throw 100,000 pensioners off the aid.

He made this demand in a telegram to the governor. The text of McLain's telegram to Warren follows:

"Your statement that no emergency exists as a result of the passage of Proposition Two regarding federal conformity has been proven wrong. In behalf of 273,721 aged and blind pensioners—I urge you call a special session of the State Legislature at this time for the purpose of considering laws to bring the State back into conformity with the federal social security requirements.

"It is estimated that unless steps are taken by you to this end—over 100,000 pensioners will be cut off the rolls as a result of the passage of Proposition Two and those remaining will have their payments cut to \$45 per month and less.

"My interpretation of the 'Welfare Emergency Financing' under the Welfare and Institutions Code, does not permit the State to advance its funds when federal authorities have duly notified the State of non-conformity and providing that 'only those persons who have resided continuously for at least 15 years immediately preceding date of application will be eligible.'

"As was pointed out to you previously, your call should be broadened sufficiently to consider the responsible relatives clause, the problem of those 63 and 64, and State administration. With the urgent necessity for this new special session this vitally important legislation could be considered at this time."

Merchants Advertise

A new form of advertising by local merchants in other areas which is reported to be paying off in a big way, is by the use of large neon signs calling attention to the fact that the firm so advertising is a "100 percent Union Shop". This is one way that local merchants can attract the attention of union members to the fact that their interests and those of their families are being recognized. Union members have a way of preferring to spend their union earned dollars where they will result in the greatest good for themselves and their brothers either directly or indirectly.

The Marlo, wool bearing sheep was developed in Spain.

Truman Hails Gompers' Vision

Washington.—President Truman hailed Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, as "the originator of the great movement which set labor free."

Mr. Truman spoke to more than 1,000 cheering listeners at the gala dinner opening the AFL's Gompers Centennial Year.

AFL leaders rededicated the 8,000,000-member organization to Mr. Gompers' principles and his drive to:

"Agitate, educate and organize."

Mr. Truman headed a list of distinguished guests at the affair kicking off a year-long campaign to gain 1,000,000 new AFL members and elect a liberal Congress. The meeting was the first of a series at national, state and local levels in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gompers in London on Jan. 27, 1850.

Vice President Alben W. Barkley recalled many personal associations with Mr. Gompers. He said Mr. Gompers was "not only the leader of American labor but for labor throughout the world." He said that President Woodrow Wilson leaned heavily on Mr. Gompers for advice and help during World War I.

"The American Federation of Labor is the greatest bulwark against unAmerican influences in the country," Mr. Barkley said. He said he had helped repeal the one-sided railway labor act in the 1920's and pass the law which is still the basic railway labor law and is "not one-sided as the Taft-Hartley Act now is."

The vice president was accompanied by Mrs. Barkley.

Truman Favors Take-Home Rise

Washington.—President Truman and his Council of Economic Advisers favor increased family incomes and take-home pay for workers in their annual economic reports.

The AFL Monthly Survey reports that buying power of the average factory worker's weekly pay envelope, after tax deductions, was higher in 1949 than in 1948, due partly to wage increases won by unions and partly to the slight decline in prices.

This is the first time since the war that wage increases have not been cancelled by price rises. The increase shown for 1948 was due to the three per cent cut in taxes, for wage increases were cancelled by price rises in 1948 as in previous postwar years.

A study of 4,003 wage negotiations from January through November, 1949, shows that the AFL unions were chiefly responsible for the wage increases won this year. These negotiations covered at least 6,500,000 workers, including those in AFL and other unions. Wage increases were won in 2,882 negotiations, of which 1,934, or 67 per cent, were conducted by AFL unions. That is, unions affiliated with the AFL won twice as many wage increases as all unaffiliated unions together. AFL unions took part in 2,361 of these negotiations, won wage increases in 82 per cent; other gains in 9 per cent; that is, gains were won in 91 per cent of their negotiations.

This is the record for 1949; as we all know, these wage gains were achieved without forcing general price rises, for living costs declined during 1949. We intend to go forward in 1950 to win further wage gains, cooperating with employers to cut costs wherever they are willing to make this possible. By cooperation we mean genuine joint effort based on submission of cost records; we do not mean acquiescence in employer-dominated speed-up schemes.

Australian football and Irish football are somewhat alike, but the Australian game is played with an oval ball on an oval field and the Irish game with a round ball on a square field.

Monterey Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 936 Bellomy Ave., Santa Clara; phone AXminster 6-3625. Office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 898—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 610 Lighthouse, Pacific Grove; Sec., A. H. Thompson, 391 Prescott St., Monterey, phone 4745.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Chas. M. Osterloh, 230 Walnut St., phone 2-1792; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, P. O. Box 354; Carmel; phone 1058-W. Office, 315 Alvarado; phone 6734.

BRICK MASONS 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 6745; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster Box 424, Marina, phone Mont. 7002; Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 440 Palo Verde, phone 6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey; phone 6744. Mailing address, P. O. Box 311, Monterey. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Eddie Capon, 709 Eardley Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6810; Exec. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone CYpress 3-0253; Rec. Sec., R. Robinson, 66 Via Chular, Mont. 6436; Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYpress 5-3849.

CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL—Pres., Frank A. Lawrence, Secy.-Treas., Lee Lator, Main office, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3; Underhill 3-0363. Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St. Pres., W. T. Evans, Seaside; Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., phone 3988; Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, phone 6744 or 6726. Office at Carpenters Hall, phone 6726.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 7:30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. E. Winters, 381 Central Ave., phone 8035; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 7622.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., D. B. Crow, 243 Pacific St., phone 3336; Fin. Sec., Andy Lazer; Bus. Agt., Leroy Hestey, phone 4632.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lilac Road, phone 4276. Sec., Roy Humbracht, 122 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 9164. Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Seaside, phone 8023. Headquarters: 740 Hoffman Ave., phone 8571.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 327 Franklin St., phone 7713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.

LABORERS 690—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., C. J. DeMent, Secy., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, phone 2-0215; Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, c/o Building Trades Council, phone 6744.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Bengel, Hillby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4520. Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seelert, 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 7874.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. Bartenders Hall; Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley, Pacific Grove, phone 6564; Sec., Doris Lake, 404 Park Ave., Pacific Grove.

MUSICIANS 616—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse, phone 3045; Bus. Agt., Lin Murray, 236 Alvarado St., phone 5266. Sec., Don B. Forster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 6166. Office, 140 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6166.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 2279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland. Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 2-3102. Sec.-Treas., Jean Johnson, 5463 Claremont Ave., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 2-0720.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., Fred G. Zahner, P. O. Box 692, Seaside; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., J. L. Egan, Box 692, Monterey, phone Monterey 9740. Office phone 6744.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS 337—Meets 1st Friday at 316 Alvarado St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Ingram, Sec.-Treas., Dan Williams, phone 3181. Bus. Rep., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142. Office 315 Alvarado St., phone 6744.

PLUMBERS 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Hawthorne & Prescott, at 8 p.m. Pres., Paul Masuen, Carmel, phone 2712; Sec., Edward Weiner, 20 Via Encina, Monterey, phone 2-1310; Bus. Agt., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7002; office phone 6744.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1232—Meets every other month, Rm. 6, P. O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m., Room 6, P. O. Bldg. Pres., David "Bud" Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. G.; phone 9213; Sec., Dick Miller, 781 Prescott, phone 6292; Bus. Agent, Art Hamill, 1034 Hellam, phone 2-0420. (Mail address, Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey, Calif.)

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Wm. Powell, 1027 Madrone St., Seaside, phone 21266.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbol, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenbower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, Office phone Monterey 6744.

TEACHERS (Monterey County) 457—Meets on call. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7622.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 24 Paloma, phone Salinas 5653; Sec., Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St.; Bus. Agt., Glenn Wilkerson, Office, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, phone 2-0124.

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THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS—Standing before a battery of microphones, Pres. Truman delivers his annual State of the Union message to Congress. He called for enactment of his Fair Deal program.

The Big Daily Press Smells

Syracuse, N. Y.—National health insurance and increased old age security are key goals of the CIO, New York State CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander said in a report to a state CIO-PAC meeting here January 9.

The 1950 election campaign in the state, Hollander said, would offer the voters a choice between "the welfare state and the special interests state" represented by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R), who attacked health insurance in his annual message to the legislature.

Hollander urged that the state supplement pensions of federal old age recipients to assure them of a \$100-a-month minimum.

Newspapers were singled out for opposing increased social security benefits for workers while applauding tax credits to large corporations as "good business." "It is this that has lost for the newspapers their influence on the thinking of this country," Hollander observed. "Their editorials ignore the plain facts . . . That is why, in election after election, the people have repudiated the editorial recommendations."

Hailing the concept of the welfare state, the CIO leader pointed out that it began more than a century ago when labor backed a tax-supported public school system despite the outcry that such a plan would be "socialized education."

In addition to Hollander, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N.Y.) and state democratic chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick will address delegates, who are expected to recommend CIO-PAC committees on a shop-by-shop basis.

Ask Stronger Social Security

Further support for the need for a stronger federal social security law has come from the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

In a report to President Truman, the Council said economic considerations involved affect the whole economy. Therefore, the Council stated, social security should be lodged in a national agency, not a multitude of private ones.

That makes so much sense it is hard to see how anyone can object. Which is not to say that plenty of congressmen of the Martin-Taft-Halleck-Wherry mentality won't. Their past performances on this question are hard for working men and women to forget.—LLPE.

The Union Label is the best compass for industry because when it is utilized labor relations never get off their true course.

GET READY TO VOTE IN 1950

All members are urged to begin to think of the necessity of opposing anti-labor legislators at the polls in the 1950 elections. A switch of 15 House seats, and five Senatorships will assure a labor program. Votes on the repeal of Taft-Hartley should furnish the yardstick as to who the representatives of the people will be in the future. Labor and the farmer are recognizing that they share many mutual interests on the political front and a growing spirit of cooperation between them is steadily more noticeable. All members should be sure that they, their families and friends are registered and go the polls.

N.Y. AFL, CIO Unite in Politics

Syracuse, N. Y.—AFL and CIO leaders will meet in New York City shortly to discuss setting up a permanent political action organization, it was disclosed here at a meeting of the New York State CIO Political Action Committee.

The announcement was made to 100 conference delegates by Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council. The unity plans are a continuation of the effective cooperation by the two groups in New York's municipal election campaign in November, which resulted in the re-election of Democratic Mayor William O'Dwyer.

Iushewitz reported that the United Labor Committee had spent \$100,000 in the campaign and predicted the committee would be extended on a permanent basis.

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D., N.Y.) addressed the meeting and Democratic State Chairman Paul Fitzpatrick sent a message. Although both men have been repeatedly mentioned as likely Democratic candidates for governor next fall, State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander said the invitations extended to them were not to be interpreted as a blanket endorsement of the Democratic Party.

"We are an independent group and we will remain that way," declared Hollander. "Let no one take our support for granted. We will not accept candidates or platforms C.O.D. We want to be consulted in advance so that we can make the views and needs of our members known and felt."

Plans for the 1950 elections were set by the conference, which voted to organize PAC groups on every level, from the shops and plants to locals and the state. A coordinating committee was set up to "assist and counsel all of the foregoing political action groups" and to maintain a complete file of every CIO member in the state.

Item of Interest

The following article should be of interest to all our readers. Perhaps it will enable you to understand what is taking place in your national capital when any one of a number of hotly-contested bills are being processed through the political machinery which constitutes our legislative procedure.

HERE'S HOW LAWS ARE MADE
Before a bill becomes a law it may have to go through 24 different stages on Capitol Hill.

In commenting on this situation, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) points out:

"Our legislative procedure . . . is in itself a rather time-consuming one, and prevents speedy action. It does, however, ensure full debate and an opportunity for all to be heard."

Let's trace a bill which is introduced in the House and finally makes its way to the statute books:

1. A congressman introduces his bill, say, to build a new bridge over a river in his district.
2. The bill is referred to the proper committee.

3. A subcommittee is appointed to study the measure.

4. Public hearings are held. Persons for and against the project are heard. Expert testimony of the subcommittee research staff is presented.

5. The subcommittee reports the bill to the full committee.

6. The full committee studies the measure and finally reports it to the House.

7. The bill is placed on the proper House calendar to await its turn for consideration.

8. The measure is debated. It can be passed, rejected, or sent back to committee for further changes.

9. If the bill is passed by the House, it is sent to the Senate.

10. In the Senate, the measure is referred to the proper committee.

11. A Senate subcommittee is set up to study the measure.

12. Once again public hearings are held.

13. The Senate subcommittee sends the bill to the full committee.

14. The full committee studies the measure and finally approves it.

15. Then the bill is given a place on the Senate calendar.

16. At the proper time the full Senate debates the measure. The Senate may pass a bill differing somewhat from the one approved by the House.

17. Then the measure goes to a conference committee made up of senators and representatives.

18. The conference committee agrees on a measure which it thinks will be accepted by both houses.

19. The bill agreed on by the conference committee goes back to the House and Senate.

20. The House must vote on the conference bill.

21. The Senate must vote on it also.

22. If both the House and Senate agree on the conference measure, then the final bill goes to the President.

23. The President decides whether he should sign the bill, thus making it law, or veto it.

24. If the bill is vetoed, the House and Senate can enact it into law by overriding the veto with a two-thirds majority in both houses.

Of course, anywhere along the line in the legislative procedure the bill may be killed by a vote of a subcommittee, a full committee, or either house.—(LLPE).

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12,000 in Big PGE Election

(State Fed. Release)

In what promises to be a signal AFL victory for 1950, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will seek bargaining rights for more than 12,000 employees of the giant Pacific Gas and Electric Company in an NLRB election to be held January 25.

The election will be the largest ever conducted by the NLRB in California. It will cover 46 counties of the state.

More than 7,500 PG&E workers are now represented by the IBEW, but the CIO holds contracts for the San Francisco Bay area which embraces some 5,000 employees.

Result of the election will be the designation of one union for the entire utility system.

An intense AFL campaign has been directed by O. G. Harbak, vice president, IBEW Ninth District, aided by International Representatives Merritt Snyder, Larry Drew, Henry Newcombe and Kenney Favell.

One hundred polling places will be set up for the election and 50 NLRB field representatives will supervise the voting. The PG&E system includes approximately 90,000 square miles of Northern California territory.

SPORT NOTES

Pheasant hunters are asking extension of the season so that three week-ends will be included. Suggested dates are Nov. 17 through Dec. 3. They also ask that quail season open the same day.

Fishermen are asking state fish and game commission to open the American river for fishing from where it joins the Sacramento to the H street bridge.

Out of what was once a half-million heard, there are now about 1000 antelope in the state. Fifty of them have just been transferred from Lassen to Mono county. To trap them a quarter-mile barrier was built, and they were herded into it by use of airplanes.

One of the worst duck and goose seasons in recent history ended Jan. 7. Too much good weather, plus too little water held the hunt low. Enough birds passed along the Pacific Flyway to have made a good season, but conditions discouraged them from scattering to create general shooting. Unless you belong to a hunting club, there were few scattered birds available.

Trout fishermen will ask the game commission to set April 29 as the opening date for 1950, which would be the nearest Saturday to May 1st.

Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, organized the movement in 1876.

Big Stores Fix Prices

Washington.—Justice department officials Jan. 10 were looking hopefully for the return of good old competitive bargain sales in Philadelphia following the return of an indictment charging five big department stores and nine individuals with conspiring to fix prices by rigging special sales.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced return of the indictment against Gimbel Bros., Lit Bros., N. Sneltenburg & Co., Strawbridge & Clothier, and John Wanamaker together with nine store officials.

Instead of running bargain sales on a genuine penny-saving basis, the indictment charges, the stores combined to limit these special bargains as follows:

Merchandise priced at less than \$1 would not be sold at prices between 90 cents and 97 cents (this upped most prices to 98 cents). Merchandise valued between \$1 and \$10 would not be sold at any price containing a fraction of a dollar between 86 cents and 97 cents inclusive, thus upping prices 11 cents in many cases. And merchandise valued at more than \$10 would not be sold at prices containing any fraction of a dollar between 50 cents and 94 cents inclusive. This cost the customers 45 cents in many cases.

"Customers of department stores are as much entitled to the protection and salutary effects of anti-trust laws as any other group of purchasers," said Assist. General Herbert A. Bargson, who handled the case.

Margolis Resigns Conciliation Post

Washington — William N. Margolis, widely known to AFL unionists, resigned as assistant director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service effective next March 1.

Margolis, 42, in the service for 8 years, will open offices as a labor relations consultant in New York, Newark and Washington. He is a lawyer, worked for the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission and was assistant regional director for the mediation service in New York City.

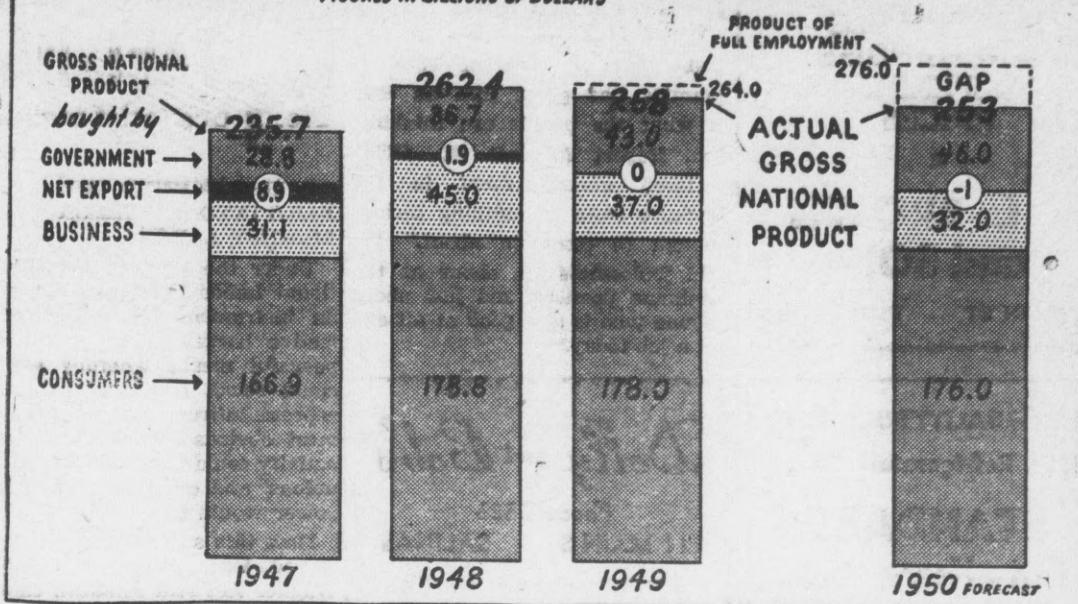
Randolph Presents Anti-Bias Award to Green



President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters presents award to AFL President William Green in honor of his long fight against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. Occasion was highlight of the AFL's 68th convention at St. Paul. President Lee W. Minton of Glass Bottle Blowers Association watches.

WILL DEMAND FOR GOODS SUPPORT "FULL EMPLOYMENT" IN 1950?

FIGURES IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



MOTHER'S PANTRY

Food Hints by the Experts

FRUITS AND VEGETABLE RETAILERS—

Go to School and Like It.

If the fruits and vegetables in your favorite store are displayed more attractively than they used to be, it may be because the man who sells them has gone to school and learned how.

For more than a year, training classes for retailers and their employees have been conducted, under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act, by the United Fresh-Fruit and Vegetable Association under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During this period, more than 14 thousand persons have taken advantage of the opportunity to learn how to handle fruits and vegetables more advantageously, and additional classes are being started in more cities.

How well have the retailers been learning their lessons? From reports to the Production and Marketing Administration's Fruit and Vegetable Branch from about 19 hundred retail stores, it would seem they have been learning them well. Of the stores reporting, 96 percent said their sales had increased, and 95 percent reported reduced spoilage.

Intensive Day's Training—

What are some of the things retailers have been taught in these classes? The course now consists of one day of intensive training in which the trainees are shown recommended methods of preparing fresh fruits and vegetables for sale, methods of display, care of produce both day and night, efficient handling techniques, and other practices to improve merchandising and present better products to consumers. The retailers learn by doing, for they trim and handle the produce themselves and build displays. In addition, the trainees receive some instruction in buying, pricing and record keeping.

Suggestions for Improvement—

The retailers have liked their classes. When they were asked to make suggestions for improvement of the course, they suggested among other things that the course be repeated in each locality once a year as a refresher and for the benefit of new trainees. In addition, they suggested that growers and shippers be invited to attend the classes, and that the course be lengthened so that more time could be spent on each phase.

MRS. HOMEMAKER LIKES TO CHOOSE HER OWN MEAT—

Report Reveals.

Evidently, Mrs. Homemaker likes to purchase her meat pre-packaged and choose it herself. At least, meat sales increased in 46 out of 51 stores that converted their service meat departments to the prepackaged, self-service method of merchandising. Customer reaction to the change was good at all except two out of ninety-seven self-service stores surveyed in a study made under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act. These facts have been revealed in

a report prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration.

The survey covered 65 chain stores and 32 independent stores in 80 cities located in all sections of the country. Of the stores involved, 51 had converted from service to the self-service method, while the remainder had been on a self-service basis since their opening.

Some of the things covered in this study were costs, packaging method and materials and merchandising practices, as well as some of the unsolved problems in selling meat on the self-service basis.

Modernized Meat Departments Partly Responsible—

It was found that there were some other factors aside from the shift from service to self-service that were partly responsible for the increased sales. Heading the list was the fact that when the stores did make the change, they generally modernized their meat departments. However, the volume of sales usually rose after the change and then leveled off at considerably greater totals than when the store sold its meat on the service basis. Apparently, the stores looked upon self-service selling of meats favorably, for when the study began there were about 400 self-service meat departments in operation, and in less than a year the number had risen to 1200.

Most Customers Enthusiastic—

Sixty-seven of the stores reported their customers as being "enthusiastic" in acceptance of the new merchandising method, and 28 of the stores said that their customers were "moderately enthusiastic."

Sales increased most for luncheon meats, beef steaks, beef roasts, poultry, and some of the specialty products, such as heart, liver, brains, and tongue. A few of the stores reported a decrease in the sales of smoked ham, sea foods, and pork roasts.

Those customers that liked the new self-service method liked it because it eliminated waiting, provided a better selection of meats, and permitted purchases in amounts suitable to the household.

Lehman Thinks Govt. Should Advance 'Welfare'

Pledging himself to avoid the "excesses of regionalism," Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D.-Lib., N.Y.) told reporters after he took the oath of office that he interpreted his election as a mandate to use "the powers of the Federal Government to advance the general welfare of the people."

Those who disliked buying their meat by the self-service system gave as their principal reasons that they missed the personal contact with the store's personnel, and that they preferred to see their meat being cut.

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS—

At Record Levels December 1.

The nation's ice-box has plenty of frozen vegetables—383 million pounds of 'em—plenty of turkey, and 129 million pounds of creamery butter in it. The Production and Marketing Administration's December 15 cold storage report says that on December 1 cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables were at an all-time high for any month since data has been collected, and turkey stocks were second only to the record December 1 holdings in 1946. Butter holdings were 60 million pounds above average for December 1. Fish and fishery products were also at an all-time high for December 1. Even so, total foodstuffs in the nation's cold storage warehouses on December 1 amounted to only 4½ billion pounds—or 25 million pounds less than a month earlier.

Except for frozen apples, holdings of all frozen fruits declined during November. Fresh apple stocks on December 1 totaled 34 million bushels—1½ million bushels less than a month earlier. The 2 million bushels of pears on hand December 1 reflected an amount slightly below average for December 1.

Stocks of poultry gained sharply during November and totaled 266 million pounds on December 1—a rate of gain 30 percent above average. However, poultry holdings were 10 million pounds below average for December 1. Shell eggs were at an all-time low, totaling only 236 thousand cases, and the 72 million pounds of frozen eggs were the smallest quantity for any December 1 since 1937.

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LIBERAL TERMS

Taft: "Plenty Jobs"

Washington. — After asserting that a recent tour of 77 Ohio counties has given him an idea of what the people are thinking, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) declared unemployment in the Buckeye state "is nothing serious enough to complain about." He said joblessness "is about at the minimum possible, and just about anyone who is any good at all can get a job today."

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE
TAFT-HARTLEY ACT?

No. 3 of a series compiled by the American Federation of Labor.

T-H HAS TURNED THE
NLRB INTO A WEAPON
AGAINST LABOR

Under the Wagner Act the National Labor Relations Board was an instrument for fostering collective bargaining. It provided a peaceful means whereby workers could select collective bargaining representatives and whereby the most obvious forms of anti-union activity could be eliminated so that unions' and employers' bargaining power would be equalized.

Now this situation has been reversed. Even though much of the Wagner Act still remains, changes in existing sections and entirely new provisions have so altered the philosophy of the law that the Board's time and energies are now centered around its anti-union activities.

Here is how this change has come about:

(1) The law lists six unfair labor practices against unions, none of which was included under the Wagner Act. The prohibited practices include "restraint and coercion" against employees, "refusal to bargain," conducting any type of "secondary boycott" or "jurisdictional strike," charging "excessive" initiation fees, and "featherbedding." It is easy to see how these practices can be interpreted to include a wide variety of legitimate union activities.

(2) Special priority is given certain types of union "unfair labor practices," priority which means that cases involving these activities are considered before all other types of Board activity.

(3) The special post of General Counsel has been created, independent of the Board, and responsible for administering the entire machinery of the law, while the Board's activities have been limited to judicial decisions of cases brought and prosecuted by the General Counsel.

Under these circumstances Robert N. Denham, appointed to the post of General Counsel, has wielded almost dictatorial powers in interpreting the law and has embarked on a campaign to uncover as many union "unfair labor practice" cases as he could possibly find. The result has been continual delays in cases against employers while cases against unions have been given special priority.

A recent study by the AFL Research Staff disclosed that unfair labor practice cases brought by unions against employers required an average of 635 days from the filing of the charge until the final Board decision. The comparable figure for cases in which employers had filed charges against unions

WHO HAS BEEN HIT
HARDEST BY T-H?

Contrary to popular belief, Communist-controlled unions have not been the hardest hit by Taft-Hartley.

The one union which has been the target of more action under Taft-Hartley than any other is the respected and democratic International Typographical Union. The ITU, founded in 1850, has been the subject of 18 charges, eight complaints, and five hearings by the NLRB, as well as an injunction and an action for contempt of court.

These cases have not even alleged that the union has ever unfairly denied anyone admission or has wrongfully caused anyone to be fired. They arose solely because the union tried by collective bargaining to protect itself against the worst features of the Taft-Hartley law.

was only 303 days, or less than half the time taken for cases against employers.

One example that may be cited of Board delays in handling union cases is given by the following report from the Hatters' Union:

"In the case of the Sussex Hat

Co., a millinery hat shop in Holyoke, Mass., the Union won a NLRB election in March, 1947. When the firm failed to bargain in good faith, the Union filed charges in June, 1947. After the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted, the Union was advised by the NLRB that the charges would have to be dropped or changed in accordance with the new law. Actually the case was not taken up again by the Board before November, 1947, and is still pending, 19 months after the NLRB election and 16 months after the filing of charges."

Even NLRB procedure in representation cases—the holding of collective bargaining elections—has been completely revamped to weaken unionism. Employers are now permitted to petition for bargaining elections and workers can now file special decertification petitions to oust a particular union as their bargaining agent. It is evident that both these provisions can be very useful to employers who wish to avoid any dealings with organized labor.

More significant is the new provision in the law allowing strikebreakers to vote in collective bargaining elections rather than the striking employees they displace. This has proved one of the most powerful weapons available to employers, since if they can hire sufficient strikebreakers, they can break the strike by petitioning for a new election in which the old employees will be ineligible to vote.

The Paper Makers report an instance in which this part of the law figured prominently in the loss of a strike:

"The G. E. Robertson Company, Hinsdale, N. H., was able to recruit sufficient scabs and strikebreakers to break our strike. Then the company used the Taft-Hartley Law to discharge our union members on the picket line refusing to reinstate them, and at the same time notifying us that they no longer recognized the Paper Makers as the bargaining agency. This meant, of course, that we would have to go through an election wherein the strikebreakers would be entitled to vote, but our members, the real employees of the company, would not be allowed to vote. The company was able to break our strike in this instance."

Added to this anti-union bias has been the return of government by injunction.

Old-timers in the labor movement are familiar with the way that employers were allowed to obtain injunctions against union activity before the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932. Employers were almost invited to ask the courts to prevent unions from picketing, taking strike action, or performing other legitimate union functions.

All this is now revived except that authority to request injunctions now rests with the NLRB General Counsel. Under Taft-Hartley Denham may ask for an injunction to stop any alleged unfair labor practice, but he is required to seek an injunction when he finds what he thinks is a violation of the "secondary boycott" ban.

The effect of this provision in actual practice has been very clear. As of April 1949, the General Counsel has applied for 40 injunctions, only two of which were directed against employers. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the General Counsel's request was granted without delay.

Granting an injunction in this fashion declares the union guilty of the unfair labor practice complaint long before the NLRB itself decides the case. When the General Counsel issues his complaint, the injunction is granted and the union is forced to stop the alleged violations even before the case has been heard by the Board's Trial Examiner. Because of the delays in Board procedure, the time interval between the injunction and the final



BOWL BEAUTY — One of the many bowl queens was Ladena Van Wagoner, 23-year-old beauty who took time off from her job as an airline hostess to reign over the Orange Bowl in Coral Gables, Fla. Coleen Townsend is crowning her.

Board decision may be as much as 18 months.

Most of the cases involving injunctions are still pending before the Board, but in over 10 cases the Board has made its decision, and in about 15 additional cases the Trial Examiner has issued his Intermediate Report. Examination of these cases shows that frequently the Board, the Trial Examiner, and the

"WHY THE TAFT-HARTLEY
ACT FAILED"

"What was wrong was that the Taft-Hartley act went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate from one which could destroy."

"Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley act conceivably could wreck the labor movement."

"These are the provisions that could do it: (1) picketing can be restrained by injunction; (2) employers can petition for a collective bargaining election; (3) strikers can be held ineligible to vote—while the strike replacements cast their only ballots; and (4) if the outcome of this is a 'no-union' vote, the government must certify and enforce it."

"Any time there is a surplus labor pool from which an employer can hire at least token strike replacements, these four provisions, linked together, presumably can destroy a union."

—Business Week, Dec. 18, 1948.

Court each take a different view of the same event. In several cases, the injunction has prevented the union from engaging in activity which the Board or its Trial Examiner has declared was clearly legal.

The injunction procedure is catching; the Taft-Hartley provision has led to the more frequent use of private injunctions in State courts. One experience with these injunctions is detailed by the Brick and Clay Workers who report as follows:

"At Paducah, Ky., we organized the Deena Artware Company's plant. After continuous negotiations over a three months' period we were compelled to strike. The company secured an injunction which limited our activities to the point where it was absolutely impossible to maintain an effective picket line. They then proceeded to hire new employees. We instructed our people to request their jobs back. The company refused to take them back and served notice on all of them that they were no longer employees of the company. This case has been in the hands of the Cincinnati Board for months. The delay has caused untold hardship to our members. Regardless of what the final verdict in this case may be, my opinion is that the company, with the help of the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley law, has succeeded in busting the local union in this plant and deprived the workers of not only the right to organize but also deprived them of their jobs."

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